

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

M. MUMEYA,

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS
6a, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JAPAN

COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.3.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDING, 108 HONG KONG STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Chongqing, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madras, Rangoon, Shimoda, Moji, Wak-
sata, Kure, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saeki, Matsuyama, Milne Bay, etc.

Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUI' (A.B.C. and 'A' Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the
State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and
Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Japanese Mills, Teikoku, Tanaka, and its Coal Mines.
SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, and other
Ore, Iron, Steel, Cement, Timber, Yacht, Yacht, and other
Goods.

M. KOBAYASHI, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 24, 1907.

TYPEWRITERS! TYPEWRITERS!!

Typewriters repaired, cleaned,
overhauled, and broken parts
duplicated under expert
supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE AND HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, February 16, 1907.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Indigestion,
Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections,
Nervousness, etc.

Safest and most
Effective Agent
for
Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

THE PHYSICIAN'S
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout,
and Gravel.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI'

Which applies to all Branch Offices.

All Letters Addressed to:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,

with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOI, KOB, KANATSU,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.

CHINKIAN: Messrs. CHANG & Co

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasima,

Ohi, Shinaw, Namata and Kami-

Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,

which will shortly be ready to produce on a

large scale the best House Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the

Agencies of the Company will receive any

order for Coals produced from the above

Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, April 25, 1906.

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SHANGHAI'S TROUBLES.

Writing with regard to the recent ru-
moured rising in Shanghai the Shanghai
Morning News of March 1 says:—“The past
week has provided a very good example of
what can be done amongst a people whose
forefathers for many generations have been
accustomed either in their own persons or in
those of their compatriots to civil commo-
tion in its more violent forms. Those who
have lived long in China have become ac-
customed to these periodical outbreaks of
pessimism and know how to discount them,
but it must be confessed that the rumours
of the past week have caused a good deal of
alarm to ladies and some commotion amongst
men. But the appointed day passed off as
others have done before. We can re-
collect many such. Still these experiences
are not good either for the comfort or for
the trade of the port, and the sooner such
talk dies down and disappears the better
we shall be pleased. We cannot do any-
thing more than is being done to remove
the causes of the unrest. Food is a matter
for nature to give; dynastic misrule is
beyond our power to remedy, and local
royalism, particularly strong just now, is
always with us to some extent. Fortu-
nately that can always be controlled.

ARMS AND THE CHINAMAN.

It would seem as if the Chinese Govern-
ment and the Shanghai Municipal Council
have at all events one opinion in common
at the present time. The Government,
says the N. C. Daily News correspondent
at the Capital, has issued through the
Inspector-General of Customs a series of
drastic rules to check the importation into
the country of arms, which may find their
way into the hands of revolutionaries or
other disorderly characters. The Shanghai
Municipal Council is concerned only with
the maintenance of order within the limits
of the Settlement, but there has been
sufficient evidence of late that a stricter
watch must be kept on the rough characters,
who find such easy access and such strong
temptation to try, in the out-skirts of the
foreign Settlement at least, methods of
highway plunder. Robbery under arms
has again become of almost daily occurrence
and residents in some of the outlying parts
do not hesitate to describe their situation
as one almost of panic. The frequency
with which firearms are found in the
possession of truculent Chinese is at all
events a considerable menace to the public
security. The rules at present in force
need strengthening and this will be achieved
to some extent if the Council are authorized
by the Ratifiers' meeting next month to
prohibit all sales of firearms within the
Settlement otherwise than by Municipal
license.

The Saraghar Memorial at Ferozepore,
which commemorates a splendid tragedy of
frontier warfare, has lately been greatly
improved by the addition of eight old guns,
lent by the Arsenal, and it is hoped that
this appropriate furniture will be allowed
to become permanent.

Colonel Hutchinson, 2nd Gurkhas,
who was severely maulled by a leopard,
near Dehra Dun, on December 23, is now
out of danger, and is progressing favour-
ably. It is said that the leopard intended
to attack Mrs Hutchinson; and that the
Colonel bravely engaged in a hand-to-hand
struggle with it, in the course of which he
managed to disengage his right hand and
with it to shoot the beast while it mauled
the other hand.

The Government of India have, with
the approval of the Secretary of State,
sanctioned an increase from four to five in
the number of British officers who may be
absent on combined leave out of India at
the same time in Native Cavalry and In-
fantry units, except the eight battalions in
which the establishment of British officers
has been reduced to ten each, viz., the
63rd, 73rd, 76th, 78th, 80th, 83rd, 86th,
and 88th Infantry. The Government of
India have also decided that the restriction
in Rule 2 of the Furlough Rules of 1875,
under which an officer cannot take further
furlough on private affairs until after a
leave of two consecutive years of duty,
shall not apply in the case of officers under
the 1875 rules who are granted combined
leave.

In South Greenland the colour of the hair-
ribbon which a woman ties round her head
denotes the social condition of the wear-
er—whether she be maid, wife, or widow.

MECHANICAL WORLD

The most Progressive and Practical Journal of
MACHINE CONSTRUCTION, MECHANICAL
ELECTRICITY AND MOTIVE POWER
ENGINEERING.

Published Weekly. Annual Subscription 50 pence free
specimen copy free on application to
65p, King St., Manchester, Eng.

J. J. J. J.

SOLE AGENTS
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
BANK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, May 16, 1906

Hongkong, May 16, 1906

Hongkong, May 16, 1906

Hongkong, May 16, 1906

Hongkong, May 16, 1906

To Let.

TO LET.

AT the 'Wai', from 1st April, FOUR-
ROOMED FLAT, nearly completely
furnished, with servant's quarters, etc.
Address:—
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, March 6, 1907. 480

TO LET.

FURNISHED, for twelve months, with
attendance, and use of Kitchen, if
required. \$35.00 per month. Central
situation.
Apply
Hongkong, March 4, 1907. 407

TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with
attendance, and use of Kitchen, if
required. \$35.00 per month. Central
situation.
Apply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, March 2, 1907. 400

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1ST APRIL NEXT.
SEMI-ATTACHED HOUSES, Nos. 1
and 2, 130, MACDONNELL ROAD,
each with 7 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen,
Servant's Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.
Apply to
CHUNG CHI NAM,
YAN ON M. & F. INSURANCE CO., LD.,
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 381

TO LET.

TWO FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES, at
PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to
MADINE, MATHEWSON & CO.,
Hongkong, January 3, 1907. 18

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises
on the Ground Floor of No. 2,
REDDER STREET, at present occupied
by Messrs. HARRIS KERR & CO., LTD.,
Apply to
GILMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, January 24, 1907. 168

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
GREENROOF, GARDEN ROAD, Kow-
loon; Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis
Court.
FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kow-
loon, from March 1st.
Apply to
LEH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, February 19, 1907. 2

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM 15th APRIL.
NO. 5, LYNNMOON VILLAS, Kow-
loon. Facing Lynnmoor Pass.
Electric Light and Telephone.
Apply to
H. G.,
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, January 10, 1907. 72

TO LET—FURNISHED.

LEWKNOR, No. 116, PEAK. April
1st to end September.
Apply to
W. SLADE,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, January 18, 1907. 188

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.
NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLY
WOOD ROAD
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to
ARRATON V. APGAR & CO.,
45 Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, October 24, 1906. 27

TO LET—(WELL FURNISHED).

BIRNAM BRAS, CONDOTT ROAD.
EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Billiard Room,
with full-size Table; 3 Bath-rooms,
Drying Room; Store-room and Pantry—
Good Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and
Bells, and a Telephone. For 5 or 6
months, from middle of April.
Apply to
G. M. B.,
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, January 4, 1907. 39

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MACDONNELL ROAD; from
15th April next.
Apply to
M. S. NORTHGOTT,
of the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 88

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG
ROAD.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in OLETON GARDENS
CONDOTT ROAD.
FLATS in MONTESSA TERRACE.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 24

TO LET.

BUNGALOW (Furnished) at NEW
TERRITORY, Kowloon. 4 Rooms,
low rent.
BACONATED ARCADE, Fine Shops,
Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
73, WYNDHAM STREET.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor
(over Old Bank, Mortgage & Co.).
BELL'S TERRACE HOUSES, Ro-
binson Road.
OLENWOOD, CLIVE ROAD, suitable for
a Boarding House or Club.
BANGOUR, PEAK.
WESTBOURNE VILLA NORTH,
BONHAM ROAD.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
New House on MOUNT KELLET,
5 ROOMS, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.
Apply to
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, January 28, 1907. 1718

To Let.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

'SLEMISH'.
NO. 101, MOUNT GOUGH, The Peak.
From April next.
Apply
J. HASTINGS,
38, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, February 8, 1907. 269

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

A SMALL BUNGALOW containing
one Large Room, Dressing Room,
Bath-room, Kitchen and Servants
Quarters. Close to Train Station.
Apply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, February 23, 1907. 860

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TER-
RACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 20

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, SHA-
MEN, CANTON.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 19

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
ARRATON V. APGAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 389

Hotels.

KING EDWARD

HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE

HOTEL.

THE
DISTILLERS Co., Ltd.,
EDINBURGH, GLASGOW,
LONDON.

The King of
Scotch Whiskies.

KING EDWARD VII.



WHITE LABEL.

Try it with

TAN SAN

per doz. \$15.50.

10% Discount allowed
until further notice.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

Wine Merchants,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Are now disposing of the
Remainder of their

COLOURED
SUEDE

AND

KID GLOVES

at

\$1.50 Pair.

Fownes' and Dent's make,
3 and 4 Buttons.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 13, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. CLARKE,
SON & PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St.,
E.C. STANLEY & CO., Ltd., 30, Corn-
hill, GORDON & GORDON, 16 St. Bride
St., E.C. BAKER, HENDY & CO., 81,
Cannon Street, E.C. WILLS, Ltd., 151,
Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,
150, Fleet Street, O. MITCHELL &
CO., Shop 14, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
D. J. KEENE & CO., 1, Whitefriars
St., E.C. MATTHEW & O'NEILL,
10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.
MILTON & CO., 22 Glasshouse St.,
E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYNOR,
FAVRE & CO., 19 Rue de la Grange
Batelière, Paris. The Rev. Dr. HART,
D.D., 12 Rue Vienne, Paris.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST
Office, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—American Press
generally:—BARN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

CHILE.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The
Apotheosis Co., Valparaiso.

The
SAVOY,
LIMITED.

Curtains.

Curtains.

Curtains.

THE SAVOY, Ltd.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CHS. J.
GAUPP & Co.

WATCHMAKERS,
JEWELLERS and
OPTICIANS,

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID
SELECTION OF

HIGH-CLASS

ENGLISH JEWELLERY

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES, AND
SAPPHIRES.

GOLD & SILVER WARE.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH & SWISS
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

CLOCKS & OPTICAL GOODS

suited for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

All goods marked at present RATE of
EXCHANGE; old stock reduced in price
accordingly.

Hongkong, December 5, 1906. 2942

THE WELDON HOUSE,

LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW DRESS GOODS,

including—

MATERIALS Suitable for EVENING

WEAR, INFANTS' HOODS, BOOTS,
and SHOES, WINDOW CURTAINS,
and a New Assortment of RIBBONS, etc.

Every Convenience in the
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

HATS remodelled and made to Order.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

10, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 23, 1907. 2081

'REFORM IN CHINA'

BEING a letter addressed to Res-
ident-General Lord CHAMBERLAIN,
O.B. M.P. And an article in reply to
CHINA: THE SLEEP AND
AWAKENING.

To be had in pamphlet form at the
CHINA MAIL Office, 5, Queen's Road
Central.

PriceOne Dollar

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE NEW MODEL

AERIOLA

PIANO

PLAYER

THE LATEST CREATION

OF THE

ORCHESTRELLER CO.

This perfect Model of Me-
chanical Genius can be heard
at our Show Rooms daily.

Price \$425

FOR HIRE OR PURCHASE.

New Pianos for Hire, \$10 per
month, regular Tuning and at-
tention inclusive.

Tuning and Repairing a
Speciality.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD,
Hongkong, January 17, 1907. 18



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Bull Dog.

Brand.

Light Ale.

Guinness'

Stout.

in Pints

and Splits.

BOTTLED BY THE

CELEBRATED FIRM

Robert Porter & Co.,

Limited.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, February 20, 1907.

DEATHS.

CARTER.—On January 31st, at West
Kilby, aged 30, Mabel, wife of W. J. B.
Carter, of Shanghai, and eldest daughter
of William Blackburn.

ORMAN.—On 30th Jan., at Norfolk, J.
Orman, R.N.R., late P. and O. Co.'s
Service, aged 72.

MEMORIAL FOR TOMORROW.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Prince Ludwig undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Austria undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 3.—

Transfer of Bank of China & Manila Steam-
ship Co., Ltd., close from this date to
15th March, inclusive.

MONDAY, March 11.—

5 p.m.—Auction of Racing Yachts Joan
and Ashore at Ah King's Shipway,
Wanchai.

5.15 p.m.—Lecture at City Hall.

Goods per Ernest Stewart undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, March 12.—

Goods per Korea undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—

11 a.m.—Meeting of China and Manila
Steamship Co., Ltd., at Co's Office.

1 p.m.—Auction of Steam Launch Ap-
pendix at Queen's Statue Wharf.

THURSDAY, March 14.—

8.30 p.m.—Concert in St Andrew's Hall.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.—

12.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
at City Hall.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

SOLDIERS' AND PENSIONS.

THE system of pensions has in the past

formed the subject of animated discus-
sion. By some it is held that the

granting of pensions is tantamount to
the creation of a privileged class and

leads to various kinds of abuses. Others

maintain that for certain descriptions of
work it is absolutely necessary to give

pensions to ensure the best men being
obtained for the performance of the

duties. With the general question it
is not our purpose to deal at the

present time. In regard to civil em-
ployment there may be a great deal to

be said on both sides of the ques-
tion. But in regard to the naval and

military services we are convinced that
there is an overwhelming mass of opin-
ion that the pension system should be

perpetuated. A man who joins either
the Navy and Army undertakes the

duty—the highest duty of any—of pro-
tecting his country and his countrymen.

To qualify himself for the proper dis-
charge of this duty he undergoes a

rigorous training, cuts himself off from
many of the comforts and conveniences

of life, and for this he receives ridi-
culously inadequate payment. Moreover

he has to be prepared to spend the best
years of his life in some far away

garrison, often enough in a climate that
speedily sucks the virility out of him

and leaves him at the end of a few
years fever-racked and feeble. Is there

any fair minded man who would deny
this gallant fellow who has worn him-
self out in the pursuance of his patriot-
ic duty, of a small pension? Probably

if the matter were put to them, thus
and a plebeian of the British people
would be found in favour of pensions.

That it is certain anything in this
world can be, but in January the Army

Council issued an order which practi-
cally robs 90 per cent. of the men in the
British Army of the right to earn a

pension—a right, be it marked, which
was one of the inducements held out
to them to enlist. The result can easily

be foreseen. All the able men, those
who had determined to conduct them-
selves well and thoroughly qualify them-
selves in their profession so as to secure

their pension after the conclusion of
their twenty-one years' service, will lose

no time in obtaining their discharges
and engaging in civil pursuits. The

others, the "wasters," the sluggards,
with too little intelligence or ambition

to wish for more than present housing,
clothing and food will remain in the

Army, and now recruits will be of a
similar class. No-one will remain in ex-
cept the Army unless he is a failure

driven by necessity into a profession

for which he has no inclination, but
which offers him an alternative to star-
ving in the street. Literally the Army
Council is doing what Kipling held up
to scorn in his fable—

Tommy this and Tommy that
And kick him out, the brute.

Poor Tommy has been having a bad
time for years past at the hands of
reorganising Secretaries of State for War

and this is about the last straw. Mr
Haldane, covering under the Radical-
Socialist whip, has out-Heroded Herod

and has taken the most effective step to
complete the disorganisation of the
British Army. Although unhappily

protests from this part of His Majesty's
Dominions can be of little avail we feel
constrained to denounce this latest

attempt to injure that institution of
which we are all so rightfully proud—
the British Army.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

Governor Yang Shih-hsiang of Shan-
tung has asked for Imperial permission to
resign his post as he has met with so many
injustices. He hopes thus to avoid
censure from the world.

The Philippine Journal of Science is
seeking support among scientific men,
librarians, etc., in the East. It deals
with botany, entomology, ornithology,
bacteriology, mining, etc., and also the
resources of the islands, such as paper-
making materials, oils, coals, study of
tropical diseases, etc. Paul C. Freer,
Director of the Bureau of Science, is
Editor.

The battleship "Dreadnought," Cap-
tain R. H. S. Bacon, D.S.O., sailed from
Gibraltar in January for Trinidad, to carry
out a series of experimental trials in West
Indian waters. The vessel will leave
Trinidad on March 21 for Sheerness,
where she is due on March 31, for service
as flagship of Rear-Admiral F. C. B.
Bridgman, the Commander-in-Chief of the
new Home Fleet.

British Traders enquired.

We are so accustomed to reading in
the China Consular reports about the con-
servatism of British traders and manu-
facturers, says the *L. and O. Express*, that it
is quite refreshing to find an American
Consul pointing out to England as a bright
and shining example of up-to-dateness in
commercial methods. "Let," he says,
"American firms be guided by the German
and English firms and manufacture such
things as the Chinese want, instead of
shipping over here the customary American
articles, and the business can be done."

Being on the spot, and knowing something
of the Chinese character, the Consul makes
it pretty clear to his countrymen that mere
hustling will not do. He reminds them
that the China of to-day is not far removed
from the China of a thousand years ago; it
is Oriental, and so long as it remains
Oriental, business must be done in Oriental
fashion and by Oriental methods. Very
good advice, which might well be taken to
heart by our own traders.

Factory Life in Japan.

Mrs Frederick Parrott, M.A., M.D.,
recently visited a large spinning factory in
Kobe, where over three thousand people are
employed, and she contributes an interest-
ing article entitled "Among Japanese
Factory Children" to the February number
of *Bible Society Gleamings*. Two thousand
of the employees in this instance were from
the country, says the writer, and lived on
the premises. "They are fed in canteens,
and they manage the sleeping in this way.
A thousand of these living at the factory
work at night, the other thousand working
by day, and thus the factory owners need
only supply sleeping room for half the
people living on the premises. In a few
factories the children are made to work
almost like slaves. Inspectors have often
had occasion to interfere on their behalf.
But this was not the case at the factory I
visited, which is in the hands of wise men,
some of them Christians." Mrs Parrott
later points out that last year one of the
colporteurs of the British Bible Societies
asked permission to sell Scriptures to the
workers as they passed through the gate.
The manager not only allowed it, but
bought a thousand copies of the Gospels to
give to his people.

Recently a letter was received from a
lady in Philadelphia, addressed to the
"President of the Chancery Courts," con-
taining a romantic story of an unnamed
fortune of 90,000 "lbs." as the writer put
it. The lady explained that the original
owner of the property, a relation of hers,
had died at Birmingham in the year 1851,
and that she felt sure the fortune was still
intact "in Chancery."

The walking leaf insect is a curious example
of tropical life, allied to the locust, which
is probably the disease for which it is feared
elsewhere it has been tried. One or two
specimens of this insect will relieve the
pain and tenderness of sunburn from
this disease, to permanent cure by
its use. For sale by all chemists and stores
keepers.

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

THE "DAKOTA."

THE INSURANCES INVOLVED.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters,
via Bombay.)

London, March 6.

The underwriters are largely inter-
ested in the wreck of the "Dakota,"
about £600,000 being involved.

Yesterday forty guineas was paid on
re-insurance.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

Vessel a Total Loss.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Yokohama, March 7.

Much of the mail on board the
"Dakota" has been lost.

The passengers, of whom 43 are from
Hongkong, have arrived here.

The insurance on the vessel amounts
to Yen 6,000,000 and the ship is a
total loss.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

A THREATENING DEMAND.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters,
via Bombay.)

London, March 6.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at
Tehran, Persia, states that Germany
demands an indemnity of £5,000 for
the recent murder of a missionary, in
addition to the execution of the mur-
derers.

If the demand is not complied with,
Germany will occupy land near Bag-
dad.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A New Admiral.

London, March 5.

The Prince of Wales has been granted
an Admiral.

The general attitude in Russia on the
eve of the opening of the Duma, to-day, is
pessimistic, and the only question dis-
cussed is how long it will be before the Duma is
dissolved.

THE UNITED STATES.

London, March 6.

Congress is closed.

The appropriation voted during the
session aggregated \$220,000,000, constitu-
ting a record.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, March 6.

Mr Churchill, replying to Mr Asquith
Allen, said that Lord Elgin had informed
the High Commissioner of the Malay States
that the practice of partly paying the
Chinese miners in opium must cease.

**THE JAPANESE CONVERSION
LOAN.**

London, March 5.

The Japanese loan for the conversion of
the two 6% loans, mentioned in the tele-
gram of the 2nd inst. is for £25,000,000.

The loan will be issued next week at
90½; half in London and half in Paris.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

The Hongkong Directory and Chronicle
for the Far East, issued from the Daily
Press Office, is larger than ever and the
valuable matter contained between its

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

The ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held in the offices of the general managers, Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Company, at 11 a.m. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson was in the chair and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, Messrs H. P. White, A. J. Raymond, F. Matland, W. E. Clarke, J. Orange, W. A. Cruickshank, H. Percy Smith, C. Rogge, W. H. Wickham, J. Barton, R. E. Barretto, A. M. H. da Silva, Ho Fook and L. N. Leao (secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read. The business of the year 1906 has closed with results which the Consulting Committee, and I think you also, will regard as gratifying; the profit for the year being the largest in the records of the Company (applause). The premium income shows an increase of \$27,783.28 as compared with the preceding year, and this increase has been secured without in any way departing from the lines we have consistently followed, and which we believe are essential to the continued prosperity of the Company, our policy being, so far as possible, to confine our acceptance to those classes of risks which, though lower rated, have been proved on a long experience to yield the most profitable results. The difficulties of procuring this policy have not been diminished by the ever increasing competition to secure business, and whilst we naturally expect and anticipate having to face competition in our endeavours to retain our position, we have to deplore the lengths to which this tends. In certain areas where we have large connections, and more particularly in the North, the desire to swell premium incomes has resulted in an exploiting by others of the insurance of Chinese contents, and the granting of policies to undesirable applicants, which unquestionably bears close relationship to the increasing frequency of fires, possibly also involving the property of reputable and desirable insurers, and not infrequently leading to litigation, serving to bring the business of fire insurance into disrepute.

Our losses for the year you will observe are unusually low, being only 12.87 per cent. of the premium income. Commissions and expenses have remained within the bounds of economy and are below the ratio of most of our competitors, whilst our interest account shows a sensible increase. Of course I cannot venture to predict the outcome of the year 1906, but we view with satisfaction the fact that, up to date, the result is even better than for the corresponding period of 1905 business. I do not think that our assets and liabilities call for any detailed remarks on my part. Your attention has been directed in the report to the compulsory deposit we have in Japan to enable us to transact business in the country. The Bonds which form this deposit stand in Japan to day at a figure slightly in excess of that at which they were originally purchased but, owing to the fluctuation of exchange, their dollar equivalent was somewhat below their book value.

We have now provided for and a further rise in exchange would not call for any immediate further revision. Provision has also been made in the accounts and \$2,250 set aside as a bonus for distribution among the staff (applause). The reserve fund we propose to increase by \$35,555.55—the largest sum that our articles of association permit of our appropriating in this manner. There remains a sum of \$320,000, to be dealt with and with this we propose to pay a dividend of \$40 a share.

If any further information is desired I shall be pleased to give it before moving the resolution that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which, on being seconded by Mr. Barton, was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Orange seconded by Mr. Clarke, the retiring members of the Consulting Committee—Sir Paul Chater, Messrs Matland, White and Raymond—were re-elected.

Messrs W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Rogge, seconded by Mr. Ho Fook.

The Chairman—Divided warrants will be ready on application to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

The ordinary meeting of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held in the Company's office at noon. Mr. A. Haupt was in the chair and there were also present:—Messrs N. A. Siebs, A. G. Wood, R. Goetz, W. L. Paterson, D. M. Nisim, G. Belloch, R. Shevan, R. E. Barretto, J. J. Leiria, A. H. M. da Silva, Captain Roach, J. Ellis, J. Orange, W. H. Wickham, F. Smythe, Chan Pat and G. L. Tomlin (secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The directors' report and statement of accounts for the past year having been in your hands for about a fortnight, I will now, with your permission, adopt the usual course and consider them as read. It affords me much pleasure to be in the happy position to come before you with such favourable results for the year 1906, when a record profit was made by the company.

This enables us to recommend to you \$6.60 dividend and \$2.00 bonus, or say 40 per

cent. on the paid up capital. This is the highest dividend paid in any one year and quite looked upon as exceptional, and cannot be expected every year, but only when the Company is favoured with good fortune; \$6,600 to be added to the investment fluctuation account to provide for a temporary depreciation in certain companies' shares at the end of the year, but which have since materially increased in value. This account only shows a credit of \$240.05, owing to something over \$7,000.00 having been written off securities and loss in exchange on a sterling bank deposit; \$90,961.63 to be added to extra reserve fund account, which will then stand at \$320,449.05, which is a satisfactory addition to our reserves; \$5469.42 bonus to office staff, which will no doubt have your approval. Turning to the working account 1906, I am pleased to be able to point out an increase of \$18,881.67 over that carried forward for the year 1905, which must be considered satisfactory.

The company's surveyors have reported on the properties under mortgage to us, and we are satisfied that we have ample security in each case. We have opened an agency at Newchwang, and trust to work that district successfully. I am sorry to tell you that since the New Year has opened we have been involved in a somewhat serious loss by a conflagration at Bangkok. Before moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1906, I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the Meeting.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Orange, in seconding, remarked that he was sure shareholders ought to be grateful to the secretary and staff for the very successful year that had just ended.

The motion was carried.

The appointments of Messrs R. Shevan, D. M. Nisim and G. Belloch to the Board of Directors was confirmed on the motion of Mr. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Paterson.

Messrs A. G. Wood and E. Goetz were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. Leiria, seconded by Captain Roach.

Messrs W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Barretto.

The Chairman—That is all the business of the meeting. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon.

SPORTING.

Yachting.

During the next fortnight the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will have a busy time, three races being set down for competition. On Saturday all the boats will be out for a race round a mark-boat off Slope Island, (port) not far from Futau-chau, the prize being a cup presented by Mr. John Hastings. The distance is about twelve miles. Dione has to concede Vernon 1 minute, Maude 2 minutes, Alannah 5 minutes and the one-design class 8 minutes. High water is 5.09 p.m.

On the following day the ninth Club race will be sailed, and on March 17 another race outside the harbour, for Hon Mr. E. E. Pollock's Cup, will be sailed. The course is a sixteen mile one, round Tatong rock (port).

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The personnel of the Pacific Mail Agency in Hongkong has just undergone a couple of changes and within the past fortnight Mr. W. J. McDonagh and Mr. B. G. Holt, Freight Clerk and Chief Clerk respectively, have left the Colony. Mr. Holt went to Shanghai to take over the Agency at that port and his position as Chief Clerk in the Hongkong Office has been filled by Mr. F. J. Hinton. Mr. G. H. Corne, Junr., has taken up the position of Freight Clerk, rendered vacant by Mr. McDonagh's departure.

Heartly congratulations will be extended to Mr. J. Bromhead Matthews by his numerous friends at home and in the East upon his appointment, which is officially announced in the *London Gazette*, to be the Attorney-General of the Bahamas Islands. Mr. Bromhead Matthews will be greatly missed at Penang, but his friends in the Straits will be glad to know that his abilities have received proper recognition, and will wish him every success in his future sphere of labour. His legal knowledge and eloquence eminently fit him for his new post, which we are sure he will occupy with distinction to himself and usefulness to the community of the Bahamas Islands.

One of the cleverest and most able men in President Roosevelt's Cabinet is the Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, who recently paid a visit to the Canadian Governor-General, Lord Grey, at Ottawa. His appointment as Secretary of War in 1899 aroused very little enthusiasm in America, for the reason that, outside of New York, his name was known simply as that of a leading lawyer; his personality had not attracted the slightest attention; in fact, many Americans had not heard of him at all. When President McKinley called him to Washington, Mr. Root was receiving about 100,000 dollars yearly as an advocate. The Secretary of State's name is now as familiar to Americans as that of President Roosevelt, for whose position it is not at all unlikely that he may become a candidate. Elihu Root is not a man about whom many anecdotes could be told: He has an incisive wit, but seldom indulges in humour. To newspaper men he is the most difficult official in the United States, and they have never succeeded in getting valuable "copy" out of him. During the Chinese troubles a rumour was rife that a certain prominent Minister might be relieved from duty. Reporters flocked to Mr. Root's house to endeavour to glean some details, and one

enterprising gentleman asked him when the Minister in question would be dismissed, and how. "I suppose that, to save unnecessary trouble, a poisoned letter will be sent to him," came the quick reply. Again, when Funsun captured Aguinaldo, the dispatches contained no information beyond a bare mention of the fact. "How," Mr. Root was asked, "was the Filipino brought in?" "Oh," replied the Secretary, "Funsun probably brought him in in his mouth!"

The Japanese Ambassador was the principal guest on Jan. 31 at a Court dinner of the University of Leeds. The Pro-Chancellor (Mr. A. G. Lupton) presided. After the toasts of "The King" and "The Emperor of Japan" had been honoured, Baron Komura proposed "The University of Leeds," and said that Japan owed a deep debt of gratitude to the institutions of England. The progress of Japan in the art of war had been great, and in that respect the country was indebted to a large measure to England. A large number of young men in Japan had received their education in England, and were now fulfilling the part which they were called upon to fulfil. He could testify that in finance, in the administration of the navy, and in all the branches of industry the men who had been trained in England had done splendid work in their home in Japan. Of the institutions imparting in England a great education, the University of Leeds occupied a conspicuous position. Two of the strongest elements of successful education were character and mental training. He felt that in the display of these two elements the Leeds University was most efficient.

Gossip has it that Sir William Nicholson, Quarter-Master-General of the Forces and Third Military Member of the Army Council, is likely to "go up higher" in the near future; and the fact that he refused the Governorship of Gibraltar in succession to Sir George White gives colour to the opinion that this astute sapper recognises truth in the French saying, "All things come to him who knows how to wait." To say he deserves promotion is but to state a bare fact, for Sir William has conspicuous military ability, and is a first-rate organizer, endowed with foresight and quick perceptive powers. There are several points of similarity between him and Lord Kitchener, though Sir William unbeknown to private life a great deal more than K. of K. permits himself to do. But in his power of rapid character-reading, his refusal to see obstacles, the readiness with which he picks one's brains, and the impossibility, so to say, of stripping the covering off his mind when he chooses to be reticent, the Q.M.G. resembles Kitchener. Sir William cares little for horses or sport. His strong sense of humour is seldom apparent, but he enjoys a practical joke with the zest of a schoolboy. He was popular in Anglo-Indian Society, and excels as a host. Like many another clever man, the learned woman proved appealed to him. He prefers to meet cheery people in his leisure hours, and to discuss the lightest topics. He is a warm admirer of the Japanese Army, to which he was attached as first British Military Attaché during the late war with Russia.

Two veteran soldiers—Generals Sir Archibald Alison and Sir Dighton Probyn—have just been the recipients of many congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays. Sir Archibald Alison, who was born in 1826, joined the 72nd Highlanders in 1846, and at the present time holds the colonelcy of that distinguished regiment. After serving throughout the Crimea, he proceeded to India as Military Secretary to Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), the Commander-in-Chief, and was holding that post when the Mutiny broke out. He took an active part in the subsequent fighting, and the arm which he lacks was taken off by a ball at the relief of Lucknow. In the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4 he commanded the European Brigade, and his brilliant services during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 are still fresh in our minds. Sir Dighton Probyn was born in 1833, and his military career began in 1849, although as the son of an officer he had been surrounded by military associations from birth. Serving in the Bengal Army, he saw a good deal of fighting before the Indian Mutiny, but it was that struggle which first brought him distinction, including the highest award a soldier can gain viz., the Victoria Cross, which he won at the battle of Agria. The China Campaign of 1860 and the Umbeyla Campaign three years later enhanced his reputation, and with the rank of major-general he was chosen in 1875 to accompany His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, on his Indian tour. This led to his permanent joining the Royal Household, where he has rendered such faithful service for nearly thirty years. He is Colonel of the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Indian Army.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the introduction of a new rate of pension of £438 per annum, to officers of the Indian Army who have completed twenty-six years' service towards pension. The new rate has been made operative from November 12 last.

The two German staff officers, Captains Engel and Kuntz, who were officially detached for study of the Japanese military services, have arrived in Manchuria via Siberia, and have landed shortly by rail through Korea to the place of their destination at Fusan and Balaan.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

ARE you troubled with scabies, itchy skin, or rheumatism? Give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial and you will be satisfied with the result. One application gives complete relief from pain. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

SHANGHAI IN PARAGRAPHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.

The Chinese Public School does not appear to have gained the approbation either of the Chinese or of the foreigners watching its progress, or rather retrogression, and we are coming to the conclusion that, apart from its ill management, the institution is not wanted. I believe the original intention of the founders was to benefit the Chinese. Unfortunately, and as is so often the case, they did not take the trouble to ascertain whether their native friends were as enthusiastic over the project as they were themselves and this has been the greatest stumbling block of all. The School is not wanted and decidedly does not justify the large amount of money expended on it. The Committee have been rather severely blamed and truly some of their actions do call for surprised remarks. For instance, they dismissed their staff of Chinese teachers because they were incompetent, engaged another staff at doubled salaries, and when this second batch resigned, promptly engaged once again the discarded teachers who were supposed to be so incompetent and paid to them the higher salaries. Then, again, the English staff resigned because their representations for larger salaries were refused and altogether there has been one continual muddle, not helped by the fact that the fees are constantly being altered. The charge agreed upon in the first instance was reduced by 30%, so as to undercut the missionary schools, and this coup d'état resulted in bringing the number of scholars up to about 200, but the little boom soon collapsed and now the number of scholars is very far below this record. It is to be one of the matters brought to the attention of the ratepayers on the 20th March when the annual meeting is held and if after discussion it is proved the School has missed its vocation, it would be better to take drastic measures and close it as soon as reason will allow.

The death of Mr. Sydenham Moutrie has been a very sad blow to his relatives and friends alike and Shanghai loses one of her keenest commercial men. It was a sad ending, because a post mortem examination revealed the fact that the deceased was not suffering from cancer as was thought. Acting on this idea, Mr. Moutrie was not doctored up by medicine, but now it has been found that cancer did not exist and that he really died of Malta fever, raging continuously night and day, and no-one save those who have suffered the complaint, can realise how it does consume a patient. To his wife and family have been given the sincerest sympathy because we look upon the family as part of the Settlement, inseparably as they have been connected with our social pleasures.

Yet another death has marred this week and Mrs. Atkinson is left with her three young children to mourn a husband who only numbered 41 years. Mr. Brennan Atkinson was head of the firm of Atkinson and Dallas, and will be principally remembered in Shanghai as the designer of the Central and Louisa Police Stations, the former a very pretentious and commodious building, well in keeping with its position as head office of the police and also including various departments of registration and licences. The deceased suffered from abscess of the liver and it was only his splendid constitution which carried him through three previous operations, succumbing to the fourth. He will leave many to regret him both on the field of sport and in business circles, and undoubtedly his firm will suffer a severe loss in the death of their chief.

The Appellate Court of the United States has telegraphed for Price's release with almost dramatic promptitude. There was a stipulation that bail as before fixed, namely \$4,000 gold, should be put up and so Price at the present moment is a free man. It has been rather a set-back for the great Puritan but he saved his face when he ordered the release of Price by announcing that he did not believe the Appellate Court had received the full facts relating to the refusal of bail, and in this he certainly was backed up by the stenographer of Messrs Andrews and Brooks, who stated that although he had made a full note of the proceedings, the part relating to the refusal of bail had been omitted from the transcript. Judge Wiley ordered that a complete record be sent to the Appellate Court. His Lordship evidently does not wish for another official revision of his sentences and with an air of placid acquiescence he delivered himself of the view that doubtless this decision of the Appellate Court will regard to Price would hold good with Middle, and promised that gentleman his freedom should he be able to find bail for \$4,000 gold, and Mr. Boyd, Counsel for the defendant, said the bond would be fixed.

Presumably the snow has disappeared for this winter but the effect of its sudden and fairly like appearance still clings to us. For instance at the German Consular Court Mr. Sholsten this week answered to a charge of walking down Dudding Wall Road on the day when mother earth was gubbed in robes of bridal white and taking pot shots at the innocent and amazed crowd. I know very well that the purity and freshness of a snow-fallen atmosphere is very exhilarating but it has never induced me to shoot at any offending spot of black which might appear on the horizon. Evidently, the gentleman did not believe in black and white forming a good contrast and wanted to see red, but his bloodthirsty intentions were frustrated and he was brought back to the dreary affairs of life when he shot \$50,000 in default, a day's imprisonment.

REVIEWS.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, &c. By John Foreman, F.R.G.S. Kelly & Walsh Limited.

This big volume of 665 pages is a veritable encyclopedia of all that is to be known, and probably of all that is worth knowing, of the physical, natural, political, ethnological, and religious history of the Philippine Islands. Perhaps there is no better way of summarising its scope and value than by comparing it, in a sentence, with Wells' *Williams' Middle Kingdom*. It is true, it is compressed into one volume instead of two. But the Philippines are a small country compared with China, and therefore, fullness of treatment is with Mr. Foreman. In some other respects also it resembles *Williams' Middle Kingdom*. Much space is given and much care taken with the recent history of the Archipelago, just as *Williams* gives special attention to that part of the history of China, which Europeans helped to make during the latter half of the nineteenth century. More than two hundred pages are taken up with recent events, in which English speaking peoples, and especially Americans, are most deeply interested. Moreover the volume is supplied both with a capital table of contents and a good index, so that the specialist can turn up almost any question in which he is interested. There are also a large number of beautiful photographs. Indeed, the book offers every facility for knowing all about the Philippines, so that not only the general reader but the expert can lay his hands upon exact information on almost any question connected with the changes of times of the history of the Island group. Mr. Foreman does his work well. He goes back to the beginning of things. "There is good reason to believe that, as some remote people, these islands and the islands of Formosa and Borneo were united, and possibly also they jointly formed part of the Asiatic mainland." "The generally accepted theory regarding the origin of the composite races which may be termed 'domesticated natives' is that their ancestors migrated to these Islands from Malasia or the Malay Peninsula. But so many learned dissertations have emanated from distinguished men, propounding conflicting opinions on the descent of the Malays themselves, that we are still left on the field of conjecture." The struggles and the jealousies among the caribbees and the freebooters of the West, led to the annexation of these rich islands by Spain and these jealousies and ambitions are briefly outlined here and so the reader may see how it came to pass that the Islands were first of all seized by the subjects of the King of Spain. Lopes de Legaspi was the leader of the expedition, comprising four ships, and one frigate, and it is first of all anchored in a harbour at Cebu, which appeared to the leader to be safe. There is an interesting account left by one of the then natives, in which the appearance of the foreigners is painted for us. He related that they were "enormous men with long pointed noses, dressed in fine robes, who ate stones (hard biscuits), drank fire, and blow smoke out of their mouths and through their nostrils. Their power was such that they commanded thunder and lightning (discharge of artillery), and at last they set down at a clothed table. As they sat down at a clothed table, and rich attire, they might have been the very gods manifesting themselves to the natives. So the Prince thought it wise to accept the friendly overtures of such marvellous strangers." It is impossible to detail here anything like a complete sketch of the growing power of the Spaniards in the Philippines. The reader will find it clearly stated and it may be easily traced. One cannot help feeling how great has been the change that has come over things during the last two hundred years. The power and willingness of these early Governor-Generals were marvellous, and would not be tolerated for a moment to-day. What Mr. Foreman rightly calls a "strange drama" was acted by Governor-General Alfonso Fajardo de Tula, and it displays the spirit of the times. He suspected his wife of infidelity. His suspicions were confirmed but not proved. The enraged husband deliberately sacrificed his wife's life to confess to her priest, and to make her peace with heaven. When this part of the work was finished he quickly did the same to the suspected man, and no notice was taken of these murders, for the Governor continued to rule during the next two years as if nothing had happened. English readers will be specially interested in the chapter which details the occupation of the Islands by the British, after the conclusion of France and Spain against England, known as the "Family Compact." This was in 1762. The chapter gives a well-executed picture of the lives the rough soldiers lived in those days, as they cut each other's throats in order to secure military ascendancy or golden treasure. Little, however, really came from the invasion except bloodshed, and at the cessation of hostilities in the West, what was little more than a series of fierce struggles of personal ambitions here in the East, ceased at the same time.

The exhaustive fullness with which Mr. Foreman has dealt with matters may be inferred from the contents of one chapter. The points he has passed under review therein, horses, buffaloes, donkeys, mules, sheep, fish, insects, reptiles, snakes, butterflies, white ants, bats, deer, wild boars, tigers, birds, locust plagues, and edible insects. Moreover all these various animals, birds, and insects are treated in a chapter of five pages. Yet nothing appears to have escaped the eye of the author, for he notes that "all thoroughbred Philippine cats have a cross in their tails and are

not nearly as fine as the European race." "In all my travels in this Colony I have seen only five donkeys, which were imported simply as curiosities." For accuracy of observation it would be difficult to beat this. The latter half of the book will have most interest for the average European and American reader. Here we have a full account of the conflicting forces which ultimately led to the Spanish-American war, and to the consequent annexation of the Philippines by our American cousins. A searching chapter is given to the priests and their influence—good and bad. "His word was paramount in his parish and in his residence he dispensed with that stern severity of conventional discipline to which he had been accustomed in the Peninsula. Hence it was really here that his mental capacity was developed, his manners improved, and that the raw sacerdotal peasant was converted into a man of thought, study, and talent—occasionally into a gentleman."

We are sure that the thoughtful reader will hail this third edition of Mr. Foreman's work with great delight, and if they do not sit down, and "read it from cover to cover at one sitting," they will do what is much better, they will study it, and, when they come to it for accurate information about anything connected with these Islands, they will not be disappointed in their quest.

The work is well-bound and excellently printed, and can be obtained from Messrs Kelly and Walsh.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY, OR THE HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By Dr. Jayne Hill.

The second volume of this great work on the History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe, was delayed rather longer than was expected, and was issued late last year. Its general title is *The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty*; and as it brings the record down to the year 1848, when geographical outlines in Europe had crystallised into the form which has not since been seriously altered, although there have been some changes of ownership that have required slight revision of boundaries by cartographers, we begin to understand more clearly the bearing of diplomacy as a cause of campaigns and as an important factor in determining the results of martial enterprises. The present volume deals with the process of transferring a group of semi-independent national Powers into Modern States. The early part has much to do with Anglo-French diplomacy, the degeneracy of the Papacy, and the growth of National Sentiment. France, under the tutelage of Italy, develops in diplomacy, and is led into having the widest views of Imperial ascendancy. The invasion of Italy is a theme which affords the author an opportunity of which he makes the most. But the struggle for supremacy in Italy draws in all the Great Powers of Western Europe, and results in leagues and counter-leagues which bring out all the subtleties of diplomacy, if we base in mind that the word, as applied to the statesman of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, connotes something different from what the word usually conveys to our minds to-day. At that time it is especially conspicuous how nearly all the powerful figures on the stage of diplomacy were papalists. In his study of the characters of the leaders of that time, Dr. Hill presents us with much that is extremely interesting. The topics discussed in the various chapters are: The formation of Modern States; the Anglo-French diplomacy and the Papal Mission; the Establishment of Christendom; the Growth of National Sentiment; the Diplomacy of French Expansion; the Invasion of France in Italian Diplomacy; the Struggle of France with Burgundy; the Overthrow of Charles the Bold; the League of Cambray; the League of Cognac; the Imperial Aspiration of France; the Appanage of the Italian to Charles VIII; the Expedition of Charles VIII into Italy; the Exploits of Louis XII in Italy. The Struggle for Supremacy in Italy; Negotiations of the Great Powers regarding Italy; the League of Cambray; the League of Cognac; the Invasion of France by England; the Ascendancy of the House of Hapsburg; the Rivalry for the Empire; the Conflict of Charles V and Francis I; the Diplomacy of French Rehabilitation; the International Influence of the Reformation; the Struggle of Charles V for Religious Unity; the Limitation of the Hapsburg Power; the Rise of Independent Protestant States; The Development of a Sovereign State System; the Conception of the State as Sovereign; the Genesis of International Jurisprudence; the Disturbance of Equilibrium in Germany; the Significance of the Thirty Years War for Europe; This synopsis will enable the reader to determine somewhat as to the contents of the books, and it may safely be said the work is necessary to every library that caters to the needs of the historical student.

A KEEN SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Jones was in the habit of giving Henry a large piece of chocolate cake whenever he came to see her; but one day, when she was expecting company, she left the cake uncut, and did not offer him any.

For a time Henry waited, and then remarked, "Mrs. Jones, it seems to me I smell chocolate cake."

Mrs. Jones laughed, and going into the cupboard, cut him a tiny slice. "That's all there is for you to-day, Henry," she declared as she returned with it.

"Thank you, Mrs. Jones," said the child politely, disappointed, and then added, "It seems strange that I could smell so small a piece."

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"Died he?" replied the elder. "I'll tell you the time he met you on the Day of Judgment," said the eldest mockingly.

"My man," said the elder, "he's fast with a great sigh. 'Seems strange that I could smell so small a piece.'"

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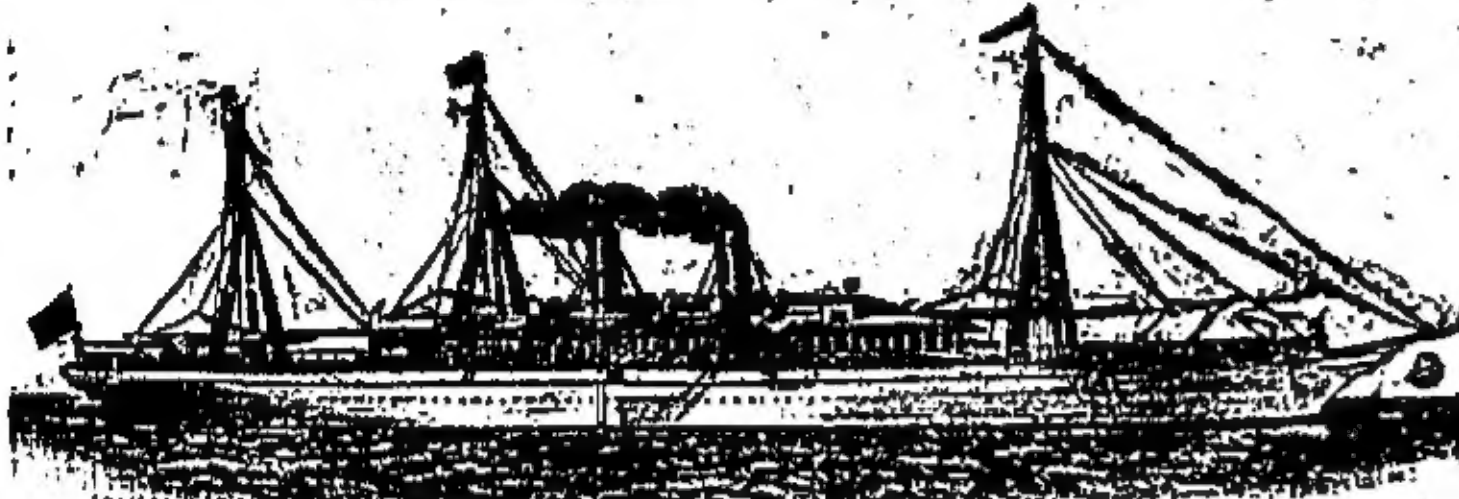
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 8th March	Freight and Passengers.
LONDON, via SUEZ	DELHI	March 9th	See Special Notice.
MOJI, KOBE and YOKO.	CEYLON	About 10th March	Freight and Passengers.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO.	CEYLON	About 17th March	Freight and Passengers.
MANILA	CEYLON	About 27th March	Freight and Passengers.
ANTWERP	CEYLON	March	Freight and Passengers.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	6000 Tons	THURSDAY, Mar. 14
TARTAR	4425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27
EMPERESS OF CHINA	6000 Tons	THURSDAY, April 11
ATHENIAN	3882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, May 9
EMPERESS OF INDIA	6000 Tons	THURSDAY, May 22
MONTEAGLE	6163 Tons	WEDNESDAY, June 16

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSHALLS, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	BINGO MARU, Capt. F. L. Soumer, Tons 6247	WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Peterson, Tons 6161	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU, Capt. A. E. Mages, Tons 7463	TUESDAY, 19th March, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, MADRAS and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Mathiasen, Tons 5078	FRIDAY, 22nd March, at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Harrison, Tons 5817	FRIDAY, 19th April, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU, Capt. R. Honma, Tons 4769	THURSDAY, 11th March.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 4826	THURSDAY, 28th March.
	SANUKI MARU, Capt. J. G. S. Parsons, Tons 6119	SATURDAY, 9th March.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyle, Tons 5608	TUESDAY, 12th March.

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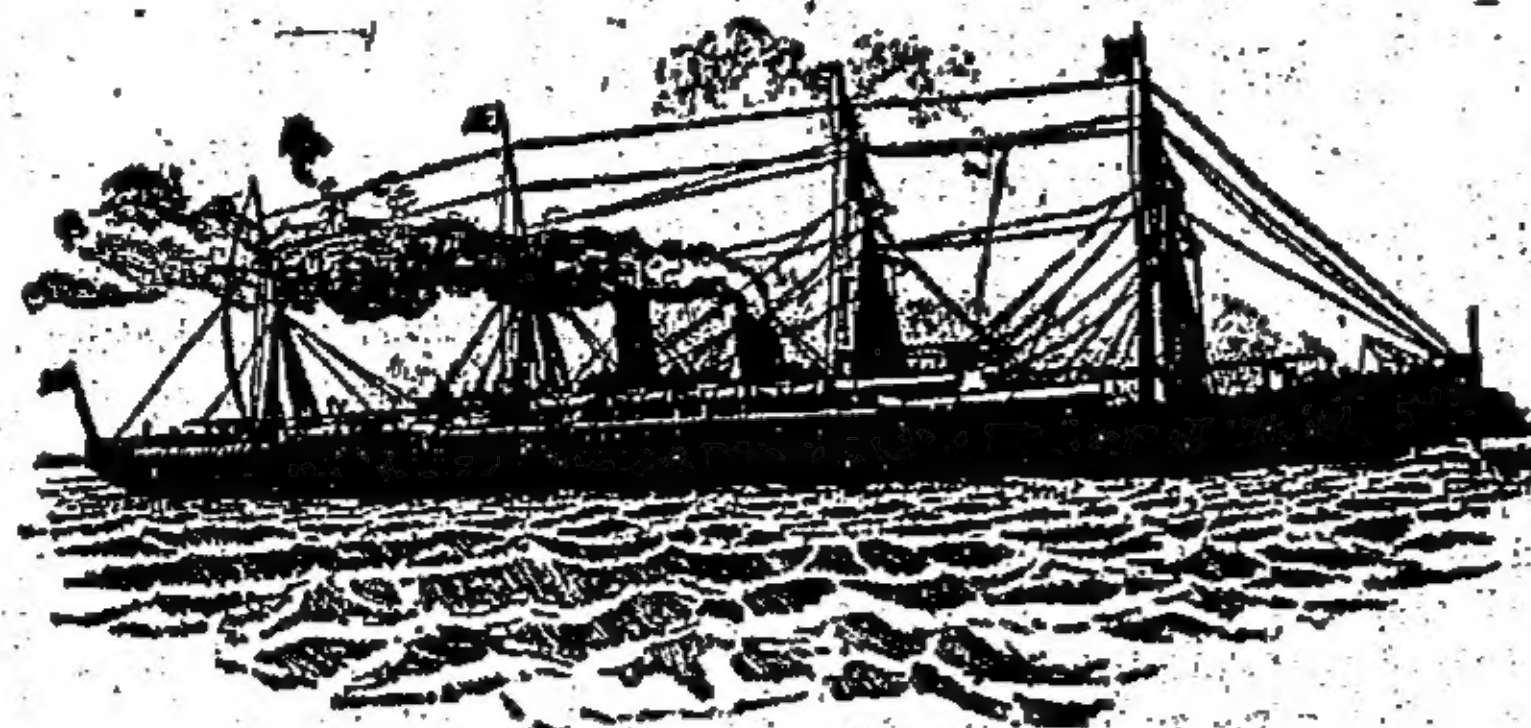
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KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 16th Mar., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY, 2nd April, at Noon.
MONGOLIA	10,200	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	27,030	TUESDAY, 16th April, at Noon.
DORIO	11,000	SATURDAY, 20th April, at Noon.
COPTIC	9,500	SATURDAY, 4th May, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	SATURDAY, 11th May, at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 18th May, at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIPS.
Yokohama to San Francisco, via KOREA, 18,000 tons. September 16-27th 1905; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.
San Francisco to Honolulu, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. August 18th-20th 1905; 4 days, 19 hours.
San Francisco to Yokohama, via SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en-route, August 16th-31st 1905, 13 days, 13 hours.
Yokohama to San Francisco, via SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. Oct. 15th to 23rd 1905, 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE P. M. Steamship KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1907, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

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STEAMERS	Tons	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
ARAGONIA	5198	ERNEST	March 16.
NICOMEDIA	4370	G. MEHNER	March 18.
NOMANTIA	4371	FELDMAN	March 19.
ARABIA	4485	MEYERHOF	May 6.

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STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	THURSDAY * 1st Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.
CHEFOO and NEWCHOWANG	NANCHANG Mar. 11, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN, HOICHOW	TIENTSIN * 11, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	SENGAN * 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KUANGFO * 14, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	CHANGSHA * 16, at 4 p.m.
CEBU & LOILO	KAIFONG * 18, at 4 p.m.

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SACHSEN	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.
PRINZ LUDWIG	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.
ZIETEN	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th April
PRINZ KITTEL FRIEDRICH	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May
BAYERN	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May
PRINZ HEINRICH	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June
SCHARNHORST	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th June
ROON	18,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July

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ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship PRINCESS ALICE, Captain O. POLACK, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 11th March, 1907, and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 12th March.

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To Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar	£31. 0. 0.	£24. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
To Southampton, London, Bremen and Hamburg	£31. 0. 0.	£24. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
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* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa, or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland, the same rates to be applied as via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

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STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PRINZ SIGISMUND	THURSDAY, 28th Mar. 1907.
MANILA	1790 tons SATURDAY, 20th April, ..
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3227 tons THURSDAY, 23rd May, ..

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To NEW GUINEA	£28. —	£18. 10	return £24. —
To BRISBANE	£28. —	£22. —	return £24. —
To SYDNEY	£28. —	£22. —	return £24. —
To MELBOURNE	£28. —	£22. —	return £24. —
To KOBÉ	£50. 00	£30. 00	return £20. 00
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YOKOHAMA and KOBE, SUNDAY, THURSDAY, Mar. 12.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, ZIETEN, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 13.

Do, PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27.

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Hongkong, March 6, 1907. 414



FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship DELHI, Captain J. D. ANDREWS, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on SATURDAY, the 9th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Marmora, 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

8th and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. California, due to London on the 20th April, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 25, 1907. 388

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship LIGHTNING.

Captain A. E. GENTLES, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight, apply to D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1907. 409

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMERS TO SAIL 1907

MUNCASTER CASTLE, March 12.

LOWTHER CASTLE, March 21.

For Freight and further information, Apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

111

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO. NOTICE.

THE Steamship MARIE

will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, via HOJI and JAPAN, on the 25th March, 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co., Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, March 5, 1907. 415

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELPHI, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship EMPIRE.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	Hongkong	from Colombo to	Marseilles	Plymouth
Colombo		Marseilles & London	2 days earlier	1 day later
DELHI.....8000	Mar. 9	MARMORA.....10500	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Macedonia 10500	Mar. 23	Through to	Apr. 20	Apr. 27
		Marseilles and Lon-		
		dun, via Bombay,		
MALTA.....6000	Apr. 6	MOHAWK.....7000	May 4	May 11
DELTA.....6000	Apr. 20	HIMALAYA.....7000	May 18	May 25
ARCADIA.....7000	May 4	VICTORIA.....7000	June 1	June 8
DEVANIA.....6000	May 18	INDIA.....6000	June 15	June 22
OGATA.....6000	June 1	MONGOLIA.....9500	June 29	July 6
MALTA.....6000	June 15	BRITANNIA.....8500	July 12	July 19
DELHI.....8000	June 29	Through steamer		
Q. INA.....7000	July 13	MOULTAN.....9500	Aug. 11	Aug. 18

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers, the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave	Due at
Hongkong	about	about
MANILA.....7000	Mar. 27	May 13
YOKO.....7000	Apr. 10	May 27
JAPAN.....7000	Apr. 24	June 10
SUMATRA.....7000	May 8	June 24
FORMOSA.....7000	May 22	July 8
NOBE.....7000	June 5	July 22
NUBIA.....7000	June 19	Aug. 5

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. * Carries only First Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, Apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

2221

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers Eberstadt, Hohenstaufen, and Hohenzollern. These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at Naples & Plymouth. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. Silesia and Scandia carry first-class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced rates, through tickets issued to New York, via Naples, Southampton and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.	for the Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg.
RHENANIA.....3rd Apr.	SCANDIA.....16th Mar.
HOHENSTAUFEN.....2nd May.	HAMBURG.....5th Apr.
SILESIA.....2nd June.	RHENANIA.....3rd May.
SCANDIA.....2nd July.	HOHENSTAUFEN.....23rd May.
	* Call at Lisbon.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TUGBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOUL, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To East
LYRA.....4417	8000	H. C. Armstrong.....	April 13.
SHAWMUT.....		R. V. Roberts.....	May 1.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUBINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The Twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large also of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in hold stowage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, Apply to

Dodwell & Co., Limited,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Shipping.

PASSENGER SEASON
1907.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THROUGH STEAMER.

MARSEILLES & LONDON,
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE S.S. 'MACEDONIA,'

10500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

Will be despatched at Noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd MARCH, and is due in Marseilles on the 20th April and London on the 27th April.

In addition to giving Passengers an opportunity of spending about 24 hours in BOMBAY this vessel will make a fast run to MARSEILLES and LONDON. The voyage from Hongkong to Marseilles should be completed in 28 days and to London in 35 days.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: £31 First and £42 Second Saloon, and to London, £35 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS To SAIL.

* SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....FRIDAY, Mar. 8, at 4 P.M.

* MANILA.....YUENSANG.....FRIDAY, Mar. 8, at 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, (Via Ching Wan Tao) and Yungtze Ports.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply toJARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

755

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSAPROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

The Co's s.s.	For	Leaving
* JOSEPH MARU, Capt. H. S. SMITH,	TAMAU, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI,	SUNDAY, 10th Mar., at 9 A.M.
* SHOSHU MARU, Capt. M. MORO,	SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW,	TUESDAY, 12th Mar., at Daylight.

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Bangkok Times.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER
IN SIAM

And widely circulated in Malaya, Siam, China, the Straits Settlements, and Burma.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, with a weekly Mail Edition (20 pp.)

Subscription, Daily (postage extra), 100 Baht a year.

Weekly, including postage, £2 5s. Advertisements: For inch (3 lines), 50 Baht; for inch (4 lines), 75 Baht; for inch (5 lines), 100 Baht; for inch (6 lines), 125 Baht; for inch (7 lines), 150 Baht; for inch (8 lines), 175 Baht; for inch (9 lines), 200 Baht; for inch (10 lines), 225 Baht; for inch (11 lines), 250 Baht; for inch (12 lines), 275 Baht; for inch (13 lines), 300 Baht; for inch (14 lines), 325 Baht; for inch (15 lines), 350 Baht; for inch (16 lines), 375 Baht; for inch (17 lines), 400 Baht; for inch (18 lines), 425 Baht; for inch (19 lines), 450 Baht; for inch (20 lines), 475 Baht; for inch (21 lines), 500 Baht; for inch (22 lines), 525 Baht; for inch (23 lines), 550 Baht; for inch (24 lines), 575 Baht; for inch (25 lines), 600 Baht; for inch (26 lines), 625 Baht; for inch (27 lines), 650 Baht; for inch (28 lines), 675 Baht; for inch (29 lines), 700 Baht; for inch (30 lines), 725 Baht; for inch (31 lines), 750 Baht; for inch (32 lines), 775 Baht; for inch (33 lines), 800 Baht; for inch (34 lines), 825 Baht; for inch (35 lines), 850 Baht; 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